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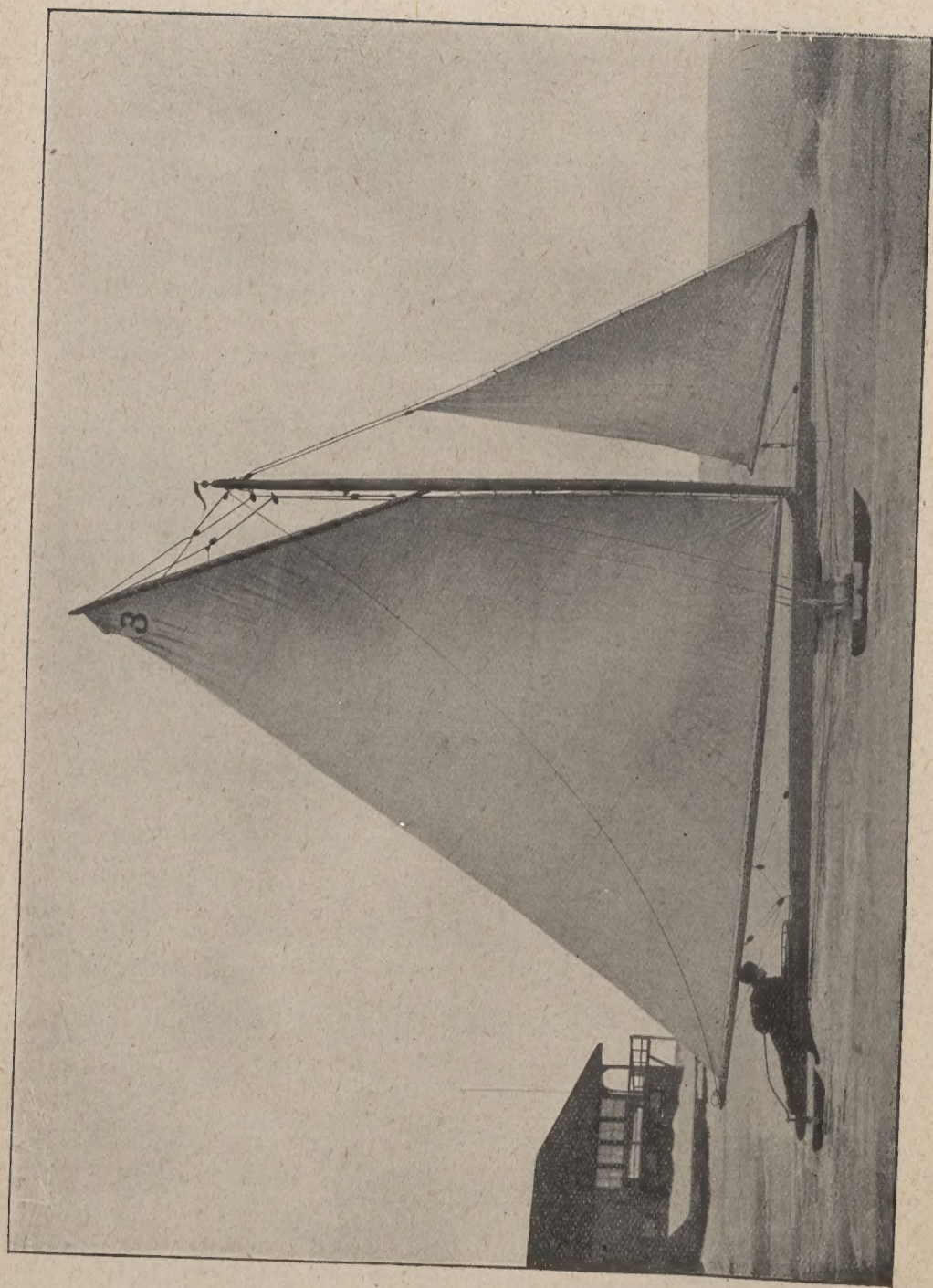
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VOL. XXXVI.

MARCH 1st, 1909.

No. 9.

The Use of English in Japan.

ON the day after my arrival in Tokio in the summer of 1905, I walked out alone through the Akasaka ward to "get my bearings." For one who was a stranger to both language and customs of the country, this was not the part of prudence for the war with Russia was still dragging along. Tokio was suffering from nerves, and the "spy" mania was acute. As I wandered about marvelling at the cleverness of people who in such a vast maze as Tokio, could find their way through such crooked and apparently nameless streets, it suddenly dawned upon me that I was "shadowed." I quickened my pace and heard hurried footsteps behind; I walked more slowly and the pursuer suited his pace to mine. I halted before a shop, and knew that a man was standing a yard behind me. Next, I thought, will come the touch on my arm, the ignominious trip to the police station, the endless explanations in a foreign tongue to unsympathetic officials. Then, just as I had resolved to turn round and have it out with my shadow, it spoke:

"Where are you going?"

The question was in English—in straight-flung words and few, without any of the honorifics or circumlocutions that pad such a speech in Japanese. And with the question the questioner forged alongside. "An official of some kind," I thought, "but surely not hostile," for his smile was bland and his manner conciliatory. He was dressed in blue "service serge" with brass buttoned tunic and trousers a good deal too short. On his head was a flat German cap with a brass badge, and his shoes had the ashen color of Tokio mud.

"Where do you live?" he enquired sweetly, (the first question still unanswered), and I told him as well as I could. "What do you think of Japan?" Of course I was delighted with the country.

"May I call at your house very often? I very much like to talk English with foreign gentlemen."

This was my first encounter with the Tokio student. Then for the first time I realized the strength of his craving for a knowledge of English. This particular one accompanied me to my house and I saw him no more, but I have had many similar experiences with others in the streets, in hotels, on railways, in Tokio and in the remotest parts of the Empire.

There are in Tokio about 300,000 students above the primary grade, and nearly all are hungering and thirsting to learn English. The study of the language is compulsory in all middle schools and a very stiff examination, both writ-

ten and oral, must be passed by every student who enters the higher schools. It is taken for granted that English, if not now a universal language in commerce and diplomacy, very soon will be. Most young Japanese, too, dream of foreign travel, and are confident that with a working knowledge of English they can make their way round the world very comfortably. A few study it to obtain an intelligent grasp of English literature. But whatever the object, it is most unusual to meet a Japanese student without an English dictionary in his pocket and without a fixed resolve to "tackle" every foreigner that he meets in the hope of enriching his vocabulary or improving his accent.

But with all this, few become very ready speakers. And if you ever meet a Japanese, fresh from Japan, who can speak English even fairly well, treat him with respect. He is a man who has worked long and hard and against heavy odds. The Japanese, like most island folk, are not good linguists; their grammar, their syntax, the order of their words, the whole genius of their language, is as different from the English as it well can be. In this respect the Chinese have a great advantage over them and as a rule acquire the language much more readily. Then the Japanese student is usually trained by native teachers who have learned English from books and have no knowledge of accent. Therefore he is apt to speak English as he speaks Japanese—and the result is "Japanese English." There are few foreigners in Tokio and all are not good-natured or accessible. So the student who wins to a knowledge of correct English has overcome many obstacles.

But good, or bad—and it is generally rather bad—English is now spoken pretty widely throughout the Mikado's empire, and at the present rate of progress will soon become a second language in the larger centres of population. The quality, too, is improving, and the grotesque signs and prospectuses that used to excite the globe-trotter are fast disappearing. Not only on the beaten track of the tourist, but on the less frequented routes an English visitor can now make his way easily without an interpreter and without knowing a word of Japanese.

I arrived one summer evening at a small hotel in the mountains of Central Japan and after the customary bath turned in to sleep off the fatigue of a hard day's walking. But the bed was hard and the mosquitoes hungry and I could not sleep. Somewhere in the house, too, people were talking in a monotonous tone. Presently a word or two came to me and I listened carefully. "Will-you-have-two-eggs?" "Will-you-have-two-eggs?" I heard repeated five times, very deliberately and with no inflection whatever. Then came a short harangue in Japanese and again the English sentence five times. I slid back the *shoji* and looked out. In the little office the *banto* (clerk) was holding evening school. His class consisted of four little waitresses, very earnest looking, who repeated with parrot-like exactness the sounds that fell from his lips. So I was not at all surprised when the "elder sister" that brought my breakfast in the morning opened the conversation with: "Will-you-have-two-eggs?" and, when I wickedly answered in English: "No, only one, please," went away to get the *banto* to interpret. He told me with pride that he taught the girls a sentence every evening and that they were picking up English very fast.

During the visit of the American fleet to Tokio last October, some of the students who volunteered to act as interpreters for the sailors, got some fresh light on the English language. Here is the experience of one: "The sailor was drinking beer in the Shimbashi beer-hall and I said to him: 'I am a Middle School student. Will you see the city with me? I shall be very glad.' Then he said: 'Skiddoo.' The word was not in my dictionary. Then the sailor said: "Crook your elbow, Kiddo. What's your dope?" and I said 'I am sorry, I do not understand' and while I was looking in my dictionary he said: 'No shepherd for your Uncle Dudley to-day' and went out. But I think he was some immigrant to America who had not yet learned English.'"—A. W. PLAYFAIR.

"British and American Ideals."

ON Thursday evening, February 18th, the Political Science Club and their friends listened to a highly interesting address by Dr. J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto News, on the above subject. Convocation Hall deserved to be filled to overflowing, (which it was not) on the occasion of such a thoughtful and instructive lecture. The nature of the discussion was a contrast between the principles which are evident in the public life of Great Britain and the United States, with frequent references to Canada, and to the intermediate position, with regard to these principles, which she occupies.

In the Republic to the south of us, the hustle to get rich and vulgar extravagance were diseases which had got a firm grasp of a pleasure-loving people. This loudness of tone of American civilization was having noticeable effects on the life of European peoples, and was already contaminating the nobler and cleaner public life of Great Britain. A few of the baneful principles which were particularly in evidence in the United States were besides the get-rich-quick habit, too much "vanity fair," the tendency of politicians to serve their party before and in preference to the public, the patronage evil, bribery and corruption, and the blind, hereditary acceptance of party principles and politics. It was a well-known fact that a far better type of men enter the political field in England than in the United States, or even Canada, and the reason, according to Dr. Willison, was not far to seek.

During his address, he paid several tributes to Canada, and Canadian public life. Although the politics and government of our country are not at all on the same plane as are those of the mother country, yet they are considerably above the level of United States practice. We have a splendid commonwealth built up slowly on sound principles, the work of pioneers in exploration, settlement, and nation-building. The Fathers of Confederation did a great service for us Canadians, in drawing together under one central authority, separate colonies of people of the same nationality. Again, the speaker deplored the development to which patronage had attained in Canada, but was convinced that during the last year or so, a great step had been taken by the Dominion Government in the direction of its final abolition. The great safeguard

from the evils of political life which we see around us is in the development of a healthy, independent public opinion, and in the sending to parliament of men of a noble calibre, endowed with a deeply-rooted sense of honour and integrity. In this connection, he referred to the liberal-minded type of graduate which Queen's, above all other universities in Canada, was giving to the service of the country.

A vote of thanks was moved by G. M. Macdonnell, K.C., and was heartily endorsed by everyone present.

Letters to the Editor.

St. Andrew's Manse, Vernon, B.C., Feb. 4, 1909.

To the Editor Queen's University Journal:

Dear Sir,—In your issue of Jan. 18th, you suggest correspondence from graduates concerning certain amendments to the constitution of the A. M. S. Though for more than two years I have been thousands of miles away from Queen's I have never lost my interest in her. My affection is still such that I feel constrained to act on your suggestion, though the recent actions in various ways of professors, some trustees and the student-body make one feel that the cables are being rapidly cut and that the Queen's we knew will soon be a thing of the past in which we will only have the interest that belongs to happy memories.

I do not know who the Kingston graduate was who wrote to the local press concerning the taking away of his right to vote, but I keenly sympathize with his attitude. I have always felt a pride in the fact that whenever I returned to Kingston, on any Saturday night I would have the privilege of taking my place in the A. M. S. and have the right to speak and vote. If I understand your editorial I no longer have that right: I am no longer eligible for membership, in the representative society of my Alma Mater.

As to the other amendment I can see so little to justify it that I won't spend time on it. Surely, that a man be a graduate in some faculty, is not too severe a qualification. There may be fourth year men with very superior qualifications, there may be freshmen, there may be outsiders. But the likelihood is that the most suitable man can be chosen from among the graduates.

These are small matters compared with the action of the professors, although they suggest the same lowering of ideals. I have read the Principal's statement carefully but I can't help the feeling that Queen's is going to become a kind of Carnegie Trust if the proposed changes are made. That there should be this intense desire to grab our share of the spoils before Mr. Carnegie gets too poor to make us all comfortable seems to me undignified, to say the least of it, on the part of a university with the traditions of Queen's. Presbyterian ministers can sympathize with the trials of professors who are living on a beggarly pittance of two thousand a year, as most of us have to live on half that amount and in places where living is much more expensive than in Kingston. But in any case, that Queen's should deliberately try to throw away the support and sympathy of the church that has nourished her and that to the present moment has been

loyal to her for the mere chance of getting bounty at the hands of some millionaire seems to me the rankest folly. Any one who knows the financial history of Queen's knows that the affection of the Presbyterian church has been her chief support. No one of us gives much. Many of us strain ourselves to give a little. If all connection with the church is cut then we may better give our mites to our provincial universities and theological colleges than to the characterless institution that Queen's will be. I am a graduate of a theological faculty which is a faculty of a university, not an affiliated and segregated institution where theology must be doled out in water-tight compartments. Queen's gave me that privilege, but Queen's now threatens to deprive students of all succeeding generations of learning theology in a faculty of the university. Theology must be cut off and not be considered a university subject.

I could continue at great length for I belong to the third generation of a family to whom Queen's has been precious. It is only a small sum that I could give to the endowment fund and even that small sum I am withholding until I know what Queen's is to become. But I am one of many who would feel, if Queen's were separated from the church of our fathers, that something had gone out of our lives.

Yours faithfully,

LOGIE MACDONNELL.

Mardin, Asia Minor, on edge of Arabian Desert,
December 27th, 1908.

Editor "*Queen's University Journal*,"
Kingston, Ontario, Canada,

Dear Sir,—Christmas celebrations here last for three days, so it is not too late, I hope, to wish through your columns a Merry 'Xmas and a Happy New Year to the "*Journal*" and to everything and everybody around Queen's—at least to wish that you may have had them.

New Year's has a peculiar significance in Turkey this year. The second Turkish parliament has recently opened (the first sat for a few months in 1876). As yet in this far corner, with the "weekly" mail delayed by snow storms, we have no news from parliament. But it has met. Much cannot be expected from this first session, for it will probably be composed of members possessing little or no knowledge of parliamentary procedure, with varying degrees of culture, from the robber thief to the exile returned from Paris; with the fanatic Moslem from Baghdad seated over against the social-revolutionist of Armenia and the representative of the Orthodox Greek hierarchy. But parliament has met. And we shout, "*Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité, Justice!*" Five months ago we did not dare breathe these words.

The enthusiasm which the Constantinopolitan felt on the twenty-fourth of July stands a severe strain as one travels through these easternmost provinces of Armenia proper, officially known as Kourdistân. It is not sleeping in a dark, stuffy stable, nor the nine days on horseback through snow to cover a three days' trip, but it is the dense ignorance, the settled prejudice of hate, the heart-rending

poverty, and the nameless dread of those who suffered tyranny and torture and cannot forget—these make it difficult to rejoice, but they can not shake one's faith, for the young Turks mean business. The trouble is that revolutionists and reform parties are discussing "electoral illegalities" and "decentralization" while poor people who did not even know there was an election are starving. Of the poverty in one place a missionary said, "Even the holes in the clothes are beginning to wear out." Another tells of donkey loads of thistles and grass being brought into town for food. In some of these provinces snow lasts six months, and the poor people gather the leaves that fall from the trees for kindling and burn manure—some have not even that. But we can say what we want, even discuss the Sultan, and no one dare interfere. The oppression of corrupt officials has been removed as by a miracle. Even the Kourds are quiet, and if in one place you hear the mutterings of unrest, in another you hear of whole tribes whom a year ago troops could not subdue now surrendering arms before the majesty of a royal proclamation. A Kourdish Mollah (priest) is reported to have said in a public address, "This constitution was forced upon us on account of *giaours* (infidels). Therefore we are bid in no way to do them further harm lest a worse thing come upon us."

I have had a very interesting trip from Trebizond on the Black Sea down to here. Of seventy-four days from Constantinople exactly half have been spent in travel; and of these, twenty-eight days in the saddle. I expect to be on the move till the end of May, travelling probably a third of the time and always by horse. A load horse and a servant who rides it accompany me. In the squalor and smells of "*kháns*" and the grease of native dishes I am at home, being nearly orientalized. The country I have been through is generally mountainous, with splendid water power, and is said to be full of mineral wealth, as yet undeveloped. The valleys and extensive table lands are very fertile and remind one strikingly of the prairies; but the methods of agriculture are still very primitive—oxen pull the wooden plough and also tread out the grain on the threshing floor. There is probably no country fuller of natural wealth and beauty than the highlands of Armenia, and under the new regime we hope to see wonderful developments. Already an English engineer has been secured to oversee operations for irrigating lower Mesopotamia. And there already is and will be even more call for mining engineers, civil engineers, physicians, expert agriculturalists and foresters, as well as educators. And the field has a charm of its own. Not only is there the novelty and instruction of encountering a different civilization, not only is there a certain amount of hardships to be endured and overcome, but he who, imbued with Western ideas, would come out here not for the money that is in it but for the love of it, will have the satisfaction that he is helping to make a nation. I remember that Dr. McLaren, when Presbyterian Home Mission Secretary, remarked in an address before the Y.M.C.A. that Queen's men were the men for frontier work, the advance guard of civilization in the West. What a field there is for such men out here! Theologues, medicals, science men, arts men, ladies—there is room here for all. Here you come into touch with humanity, primitive, stereotyped in many ways and in many ways so natural, Abraham with his flocks and Ruth gleaning in the fields of Boaz; men ignorant of steam or electricity,

who prefer a donkey to a bicycle; prejudiced in many things and in many things so simple. The sociologist, the archaeologist, the historian, the student of language or of comparative religion, the lover of adventure and of the hunt—here is a happy hunting ground for all. And Queen's gives her sons and daughters the training that fits them for such a work,—the faculty of picking out the essential, the breadth of mind, the insight into and ready sympathy with those who differ from one, that go to make up the statesmen who shall make a nation. We already have a Queen's Alumni Association of Turkey with a roll call of fifteen of whom four are ladies. Six are ordained, the rest being laymen; of the four who are in Canada three purpose to return to Turkey; all are or have been engaged in educational work; and all would gladly welcome new members of whatever profession, since an important means towards Turkey's salvation is in the lives of Christian laymen—business men and professional men—whom the West sends to her. If any reader of the Journal is interested enough to seek further information, let him please write to the undersigned, "care American Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey."

I am this winter travelling as Y.M.C.A. secretary for Turkey, and find the work very interesting. The stereotyped Christianity of the Eastern churches cannot stand the tide of scepticism which the socialist-revolutionary movement is bringing into the country. But the practical Christianity of the Y.M.C.A. is eminently qualified both to vitalize the Eastern Christianity and to idealize the new socialist movement. My first trip is a hasty tour of inspection, and I am organizing no new work, though I sometimes find a smoldering desire for such work and of course encourage it into action if possible. But I am very anxious to organize a Student Christian Federation of the Ottoman Empire, that we may send our representatives to the conference of the World's Student Christian Federation to be held in Oxford, England, in July, 1909. I wonder if Queen's will be represented there, for it would be like a tonic to see an old face—and even if the face be new the Queen's of it is as old as the hills.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am, yours sincerely,

L. P. CHAMBERS, '04.



CUPID'S AEROPLANE.

Queen's University Journal

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Editorials.**"AMERICA AT COLLEGE."**

IN a recent book, with the above title, by R. K. Risk, M.A., glimpses into the systems of college life and training in the United States, are given in an interesting manner. The author is a graduate of Glasgow University, who came to America to visit the colleges and universities, and to compare and appraise their methods in order to throw some light upon university problems at home. From a study of conditions at Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Michigan, Geneva, Chicago, Johns Hopkins, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, and Princeton, a great deal of practical information as to the value of different methods may be obtained.

Several of the points which are emphasized in the treatments are interesting to Queen's men. Compulsory physical culture is established at many American universities, and in some cases the physical instructor ranks in salary with a professor, and works at least as hard for his money. In the University of Michigan, part of his routine is to prepare and maintain an anthropometric chart for every student, and the results shown have amply justified the system. In most cases the compulsion is only for the first two years at college.

College athletics have been carried to an extreme in the United States. At many of the universities, regular training tables are set apart for the men who play football and baseball, and a long, severe course of careful eating and practice is indulged in, even to the limit of over-training. A strong reaction seems to have set in lately against the veiled professionalism, underhand tactics, and methods of calculated brutality, that formerly honey-combed university ball games. One institution has found it necessary to limit the number of matches played per season; while in others, freshmen are barred from the teams in order to check the importation of disguised professionals; and the college athlete must make some show at least in his class work to be retained on the University books.

There is a very important respect in which the author admits the American colleges to be far in advance of the Scottish University. In the United States, the college libraries are open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. "Another admirable feature is the open-shelf system. Libraries are made freely accessible. The student is encouraged to browse, to drop into the library at a leisure hour, and take down books, without being limited in his choice by the formality of registering at the counter. . . . The Scottish University is still in bondage to the misconception that the first duty of a librarian is to protect the books from the students—to safeguard them against loss or damage. The American conception of a college librarian is that his first business is to keep the books in circulation, to see that they are used to the utmost extent, and that every student has the greatest possible facility in drawing upon the library. The Scottish University library is a museum of books, out of which the student is permitted to extract specimens, under conditions which tend to discourage the habit of reading. He has to select his book, without knowing what it contains, and to take it home in order to discover that it does not contain what he wants. . . . No benefactor of learning could use his means more profitably than by assisting the Scottish University to "turn its library from a prison to a workshop."

Again, in Princeton, there is the well-known honour system of holding examinations. The question papers are distributed and the students or examinees are put on their honour not to cheat, and it is left to themselves to see that the pledge is fulfilled, and that order and quiet is maintained in the room. If anyone is caught cheating, he is reported to the faculty, and expulsion follows as a matter of course. The system has several points that recommend it. It tends to develop in the student a sense of integrity which the ordinary system of supervision does not allow for.

The preceptorial system is in use in many of the universities over the line. This is greatly for the best interests of the students, but is only necessary when the classes are too large to be handled capably by the professor. The plan of free electives is also common, but its value is not yet recognized by a great many educators who believe in a curriculum of hard and fast prescribed courses.

DARWIN'S CENTENNIAL.

We have lately been celebrating the centenaries of several of the great and noble sons of the Anglo-Saxon race, and no less important among them is that of the great scientist, Chas. Robt. Darwin, born on Feb. 12th, 1809. After attending the grammar school, Darwin studied medicine for some time, in Edinburgh. But giving up this idea, he went to Cambridge with the intention of preparing for the church. Partly because of the doubts which arose in his mind regarding the then current theological standards and partly from his love of the study of natural history, he devoted his whole attention to this and in 1831 took his degree. He wrote many scientific books and treatises, the three chief ones being, "The Origin of Species," published in 1859, which was bitterly assailed and ridiculed by both scientist and theologian; "Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," published in 1868; and the "Descent of Man," in 1871; both

of which led to a revival of the storm of criticism and denunciation. But the great scientist worked patiently on till he died in 1882.

There is no doubt but Darwin has made a very important contribution to the world in his accurate observation and arranging of scientific phenomena. Although he was not the originator of the theory of evolution, yet it was through his work that the whole face of biological science, and for that matter, the whole trend of thought has been changed. His theories which were at first so fiercely denounced and ridiculed by scientists and theologians, are accepted with some modifications to-day by both. His theories do not claim to explain everything, but they do show us the wonder and beauty of the world, and an order in creation which was unnoticed before; not only that, but men have carried that principle more into the realm of thought, and applied it with the result that all man's thoughts, past and present, have been unified and co-related.

But not only in his works and researches, was Darwin great; but in his reverence of spirit, his singleness of heart, his courage, and in his devotion to duty, he has given the world something which it can never lose, and which places him among the immortals of the nineteenth century.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY'S SERIES OF ADDRESSES.

There is a branch of the work that the Engineering Society is doing for Science men, which cannot be too highly commended. The reference is to the custom of bringing men, trained and expert in the different lines of engineering and scientific research, to Queen's to address the members of the Society. During the last two college sessions particularly, the work of the executive in this regard has been successful to a high degree. Science students have had the opportunity lately, of hearing an interesting description of the Ore Deposits of Franklin Furnace, by Dr. Palache, who is probably the first mineralogist of the United States; also of listening to a comprehensive and instructive address, by Henry Holgate, C.E., of the Quebec Bridge Commission, on the greatness, from an engineering point of view, of the project that ended in the collapse of the bridge at Quebec a year or so ago, and on the finding of the Commission appointed to investigate the disaster. On other occasions they have been delighted by papers from such men as Dr. Milton Hersey, of Montreal, and Prof. H. E. T. Haultain, of Toronto. In the near future, J. B. Tyrrell, B.Sc., of Toronto; C. H. Mitchell, Consulting Engineer, of Toronto, and E. L. Fralick, Manager of the Cobalt Lake Mine, will address the Society; and doubtless there will be others.

The value of such addresses to embryo engineers cannot be over-estimated. It takes them away from the atmosphere of school, and shows them exactly the nature of the problems which are bound to confront them as soon as they graduate. Moreover, the methods of solving these problems, employed by the best scientific minds in the country, are explained, and the benefit of the lecturer's experience is given to his listeners. In most cases, a series of addresses of this nature gives to the students what cannot be obtained from the lectures, and in this way the work of the staff is supplemented.

Such a line of action not only greatly benefits the students of the faculty as coming engineers, but also redounds to the welfare of the Society. Greater interest is taken in its meetings, and the students feel that it constitutes a real force in their college life. For this reason, we would venture to recommend a course of action like this to the Arts Society, which for the past seven or eight years at least has seriously felt the need of something that would infuse a little interest or enthusiasm into its meetings.

Editorial Notes.

The JOURNAL regrets that it is the duty of the Editor for Athletics to comment unfavourably on the style of playing indulged in in the hockey match between McGill II and Queen's II, on February 12th. The game was characterized by poor sportsmanship especially on the part of the home team, who by means of rough and "dirty" plays, gave evidence of the resentment they felt at being defeated by a superior team. We are glad to report that the better feeling among the student body keenly regret the exhibition.

Once again, the Alma Mater Society is to try the experiment of a Mock Parliament. The meetings are already getting very small, and all sorts of encouragement needs to be given to the students to turn out on Saturday nights. March is no doubt a month of plugging, but the session's work ought to be laid out in October and divided up in such a way that a night or so a week off, even at this late date, should not interfere with its successful completion. The plugging system is for all practical purposes, except perhaps for that of passing examinations, useless and harmful, and very few minds are able to digest and retain the heterogeneous mass of information which it is the tendency to "cram" into them during the last month of the college session.

The "Toronto News" and the "Mail and Empire" of February 13th, print a despatch from Deseronto to the effect that on the night previous, the Queen's University Hockey team was defeated by Deseronto seniors. This is news indeed. We do remember hearing that the so-called Harmony Club of *Kingston* (not of *Queen's University*) sent a "picked team" to that western town, and that it was nearly whitewashed. This is probably the foundation of the false report. We do not know who were to blame for so advertising Queen's University, but we would venture to suggest that all possible precautions be taken in similar cases in the future to avoid even the supposition of any possible connection between "picked teams" like the "Midgets" and Queen's representatives in Senior Intercollegiate Hockey.

The two above-mentioned Toronto papers circulate widely throughout the province, and the supposed defeat will be advertised far and wide. It is well-known that standing in athletics so affects a college's reputation, as to materially increase or decrease the annual addition of students to the university. Quite a

few of us will remember the occasion of the visit of a "picked team" from Queen's to Smith's Falls, in the Christmas holidays, four or five years ago. The team was overwhelmed, and ever since Queen's brand of hockey has been considered very mediocre by many people in that section of the country.

We are glad to announce that Mr. M. N. Omond has again been appointed General Secretary for the Y.M.C.A. This is an evidence of the high degree of excellence of his work and of the appreciation of his efforts on the part of the students.

"Why Christianize India" was the topic discussed by Professor Morison at a recent meeting of the Q.U.M.A. The subject of the present outlook in India was presented in a most able and interesting manner. He pointed out that the modern missionary approaches this work in the foreign field with an entirely different attitude, from that of the first missionaries. We must come to India with some appreciation of the religious beliefs and customs of the people. We must realize what their training and civilization has been; how different from that of the western peoples. What can Christianity do with such a conglomeration of religious beliefs as are found in Hinduism, or with the intense religious zeal of the Mohammedan combined with his alert intellect and keen interest in education?

Certainly Christianity can not alter such a civilization; it can only modify it. The government of England has already been a great modifying force. It has given the Indian the idea of order, and the morality of the government has had its effect on the Indian morality so that many of the primitive beliefs are vanishing.

But sooner or later, the government of Great Britain must step out and with it Christianity. In the meantime Christianity can do much through its education, and personal influence, and through the preaching of the gospel, to mould the future of India. The Christian missionary need never hope to make India Christian in the sense in which we think of it. The handicaps are too great, the influence of 150 ministers to people of entirely different training and organization is too overwhelming. The western type of Christianity will not survive the conflict in India, but will, if Christianity triumphs, be supplanted by modes of thought and forms of belief better suited to the land.

We publish on a previous page a letter from Mr. Logie Macdonnell, on the subjects of the proposed changes in the position of the University, and also on some amendments, passed and defeated at the last annual meeting of the A.M.S. One side of the question is very well set forth therewith. It is hoped that the letter will induce others to take up the pen, and so bring out the points on both sides; thus leading to a fairly comprehensive discussion from the point of view of the recent graduate.

Ladies.

LIFE AMONG THE WOMEN AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.



IT is well known that the life of a University College girl is so absorbing that for eight months of the year she has neither time nor inclination for interests outside of it. I am sure many must wonder where the fascination lies. To begin with, actual College work takes up a large portion of the time. Eighteen hours of lectures a week is a fair average while girls in the Science Course have more. All through the term some evenings are spent in work; the number varies with the girls, of course. After the first of March all the girls spend four or five evenings a week at least in "plugging," to use the current expression. Studies no more strenuous than these leave many hours apparently free and it is into them that the College girl crowds the life which makes her college distinctive.

At University College during the Michaelmas term and early in the Easter term social functions come thick and fast. In Toronto all University affairs close at twelve o'clock. There are three large dances, Rugby, given by the Athletic Association, the Union, given by the Undergraduates Union, (all the girls in the University being invited to the Union), the Arts dance given by the Men's and Women's Literary Societies of University College. Only a small per cent of the University College girls attend the College dances. The year receptions, which are four in number, and which come on Saturday afternoons before Christmas, are better attended. The most popular social life of the girls is that which is solely for girls. Early in October the Y.W.C.A. gives a tea to welcome the Freshies. A little later comes the Autumn Tea given by the Woman's Literary Society. This is always a memorable occasion. The East and West Halls are crowded with Alumnae and undergraduates of the College. Tea is served at small tables which are decorated with gay toast lists and autumn leaves. A lengthy toast list follows the tea and a Freshie certainly feels her first thrill of "Esprit-de-corps" when that great crowd rises to drink to "Freshies," which subject on the toast-list is honored with the quotation, "so many graces in so green an age."

A less formal party is the Hallowe'en masquerade held at Queen's Hall. Here the Freshies are subjected to a truly terrible initiation. Freshies come dressed as babies, Seniors as old ladies and the Juniors and Sophomores impersonate the gentlemen, so necessary to the dancing.

All girls go in for the social life to a greater or less degree and all too are interested in some of the numerous societies. The Y.W.C.A. claims many girls of a serious turn of mind and finds plenty to interest them. The Women's Literary Society, which is never spoken of except as the "Lit." has a membership of one half of the women in College. It is the largest organization among the wo-

men. The Executive has a graduate as Honorary President and ten officers chosen from the undergraduates. The Lit. election in the spring is one of the greatest events in the year. Bribery, in the form of apples and candy is not unknown. Under the auspices of the "Lit." is held the elections for the editor of the "College Girl," the women's page of "Varsity," the College weekly paper. The representative from the Society to Evangelia House, the College Settlement in Toronto, is also elected at this time. University College maintains a Chapter of Evangelia House and has the privilege of sending a girl to be a resident worker for two weeks every year.

The Dramatic Club and the Women's Athletic Association are the only other organizations run entirely by the girls. The Dramatic has a fairly large membership. They hold weekly meetings to study under Mrs. Raff of the Margaret Eaton School of Expression. For the last two years they have had very successful open meetings; last year they presented "As You Like It." The Athletic, too, is a flourishing club, though the members are not as numerous or as enthusiastic as the Executive often wishes. There are many divisions in the athletics. The gym. work is carried on in a tiny gymnasium at the top of the stairs in the girls part of the main building. Here, too, the fencing class meets. Tennis is popular in the fall when there are matches in an inter-collegiate tournament with Trinity and Victoria College for a trophy donated by Mrs. Ramsay Wright. In the fall there are inter-College paper-chases which make good sport for a Saturday afternoon. The teas afterwards certainly promote real University spirit. In the winter the three colleges arrange inter-college hockey games.

There are other clubs which are open to all the members in the different departments, the Modern Language Club, the Classical Association and others. These have members among the girls in the courses they supplement.

Toronto University is perhaps the only University in Canada which has sororities or women's fraternities, as they prefer to be called. In University College there are two international fraternities and three local ones among the women. About fifty girls in College belong to these organizations. The influence of the fraternity is not a direct one on College life; it is felt merely through its members.

A growing influence on College girls is Queen's Hall, the Women's Residence for University College which was opened four years ago. Forty-five girls live in residence and their life is undoubtedly the true College life. At a College in a great city a Residence can mean much more to its students than at a smaller college. The life at the Hall is very pleasant; the girls have separate rooms and a common dining hall. In the evenings after dinner they dance and talk for an hour in the Common Room and Library before dispersing to their rooms for the quiet hours from eight to ten. Often spreads and birthday parties occupy an hour after ten o'clock, but all is quiet by eleven. Queen's Hall Dance and Dramatics and Reception to the Freshmen add much to the gaiety of student life. Traditions are growing rapidly at the Hall and with them influence in College life increases.

Here are sketched some of the outlets for the time and energy of the University College girls, but who can describe the numerous details of every-day life, the long walks, the skating, the many, many talks on subjects serious and frivo-

lous in the tiny rooms of Queen's Hall? After all it will be these things which mean friends and associations which come back to our minds most often when College days are but a memory.—M. McLAUGHLIN, University College, '09.

After the usual business at the regular meeting of the Levana Society on February 10th, the girls adjourned to the Physics building to hear an address by Prof. Callendar on "Travels in Asia Minor." The lecture was intensely interesting and was illustrated by lantern views which were also very interesting. On account of the very bad weather that day, the attendance was not as large as usual and many girls missed a rare treat for it is not often we have the privilege of listening to a personal account of these Asiatic countries.

The girls were all very sorry indeed to hear of Miss Somerville's unfortunate accident and hope she will soon be able once more to join the happy throng.

Sunday service, Convocation Hall:

Miss M.—"Did you see those three boys sitting at the back of the hall, as you entered?"

Miss E.—"No. I just saw D. A. M— and I didn't see anything more."

After the German concert—12 p.m., cor. Union and University:

Herr S.—"Which way do you go?"

Fair Co-eds—"Clergy street."

Herr S.—"Ach Schade! I go University—Guten Nacht."

Levana and Y.W.C.A. elections are drawing near: vote for the girl you honestly think will suit the position best even if you don't like her as well as someone else, and you may be sure the executive will then be of the very best because chosen on the ground of worth.

Miss B.—(after the dentist has taken a piece out of her cheek and cut her lip.) "Oh, it isn't your fault I'm sure. I'm always getting my lips and cheeks in people's way."

Arts.

THE Political Science and Debating Club deserves the thanks of the students for bringing to the University Dr. J. S. Willison of the Toronto "News," on Thursday, Feb. 18th. His paper on "British and American Ideals" was one that should have interested a great many more students than the select few who were present. The subject is one that not only Arts men, but also students from the other faculties, not excepting Divinity and Education, might very well be interested in. In fact, want of interest in such a question would argue a benighted condition of mind and general point of view that we refuse to believe any Queen's man capable of. It is to be regretted however, that the hall was not

better filled on the evening in question. One ventures to believe that on a similar occasion in any English university, things would have been quite different. The fact of such a small attendance illustrates one of the points the speaker made, that in this country, men do not take the disinterested part in politics, which loyalty to country makes a duty. Too many of us do not find politics interesting and do not keep in touch with things, unless some direct personal advantage is in sight. In Britain it seems to be the case that practically every man, and in the light of recent developments, the women can hardly be excluded, takes a first-hand interest in things political. It would be idle to dilate on the undoubted benefits that result from such a state of affairs. With regard to the address of last week, by way of conclusion, it seems too absurd to be worth saying, that any consideration of party politics could have kept men away from such a meeting. If, in a university, such considerations should weigh with men, one hesitates to consider how far they will be from realizing the ideal set forth by Dr. Willison, when they leave college.

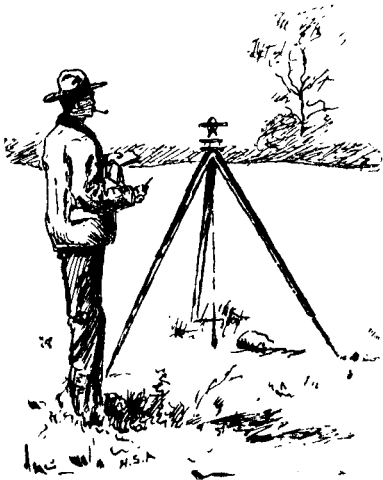
The new movement set on foot by the Sophomore year, in the matter of wearing gowns, is certainly to be commended. For certain reasons more or less important, (chiefly, perhaps, because the Science men taking classes in the Arts building seemed to consider the wearing of gowns by Arts men a sort of reflection on them—a challenge, in fact,—and because they acted accordingly), the custom of wearing what is really the academic costume became a dead letter. There can be no doubt that this revival of the practice is a first-rate idea and we congratulate the members of '11 Arts.

At a meeting of '09 Arts on Wednesday, Feb. 17th, the following permanent officers were elected:—Honorary president, Prof. Shortt; president, R. M. McTavish; vice-president, Miss Macdonnell; secretary-treasurer, W. Dobson; assistant secretary-treasurer, Miss Girdler. After the regular meeting, a social evening was held, the entertainment including an exceptionally good programme and thereafter a dance, not forgetting light refreshments.

The annual meeting of the Arts Society was adjourned for two weeks on Tuesday, Feb. 16th, because no report was forthcoming from the Concursus which, of course, is a committee of the Arts Society. At the same meeting there was evidence that things are not what they might be about the Arts building, the Reading Room curators reporting unsatisfactory conditions in the way of noise, etc., in the Reading Room. So that the Concursus, despite its inactivity, still seems to have a mission. No doubt a report will be ready for the adjourned annual meeting.

The attempt to institute a Mock Parliament in the Alma Mater meetings is heartily to be commended. It is only necessary to recall the last thing of the kind, to appreciate what a scope such an affair provides for abilities of every kind and description. There seems no doubt that considerable talent along the lines required, is to be met with about college and it is to be hoped that nothing will interfere with the carrying out of the scheme.

Science.



FOR over two hours, Henry Holgate, C.E., of the Quebec Bridge Commission, held the breathless attention of nearly two hundred members of the Engineering Society on Friday afternoon, Feb. 12th. His subject was "The Quebec Bridge Disaster," and the masterly way in which he handled it, and the data collected, together with some two hundred excellent views showing every stage of the work from the beginning of the bridge to its present condition, all went to make his address at once the most interesting and instructive that has been delivered before the Society for some time.

He first showed that there was a lack of experimental data to guide the designers. Up to the present the greatest cross section of steel on which tensile and compressive tests had been made had an area of only 32 sq. in. while some of the members of the bridge had a cross section of nearly 800 sq. in. Then, the unit stresses used by Mr. Cooper, (the consulting engineer), were higher than those usually applied, but showed that while he (Mr. Cooper) was evidently justified in his action by the fact that bridges built years ago with the lower unit stresses had successfully stood up under twice their original safe load, he had overlooked the fact that these structures had settled into place, and that each member and joint was now taking its load axially while in the case of a bridge under construction the loads came more or less diagonally on the respective members.

Probably the most unjustifiable error in the whole work was carried through from the beginning of the drawings and was not discovered (nor was any attempt made to check such an error) until the bills for the work were being made out for the Dominion Government. And this was in the assumed weight of the structure itself. The actual weight was approximately, 16,000,000 lbs. greater than the assumed, being over twenty per cent. of the entire weight. This naturally put just that much additional strain on the different parts.

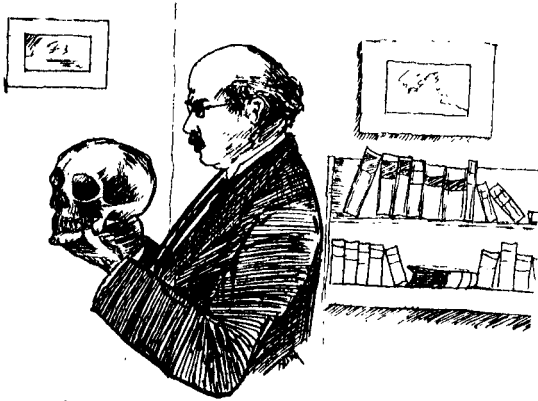
All of these, together with the slowness of the contractors in removing the large traveller of 1,100 tons weight, from the end of the cantilever arm, and the still unknown strength of laminated members, caused a catastrophe, which, were it not for the appalling loss of life would be for its experimental value, welcomed by the engineering world. Mr. Holgate also spent some time in considering the business end of the work. The method of peddling contracts from one firm to another, curtailing the contracts and contractors, and their acceptance before the nature of the work was thoroughly understood was probably, to a greater extent, the cause of these accidents, than even the errors in the actual engineering itself.

For the designing, plans, and shop work, Mr. Holgate had nothing but commendation and it is to be deeply regretted that a work that promised so well should so signally fail.

Mr. Holgate was given a hearty vote of appreciation, while to Prof. McPhail, who was mainly responsible for Mr. Holgate's presence here, is also due the thanks of the Engineering students.

Prof. S. F. Kirkpatrick, Hon. President of the Engineering Society delivered an address full of interest and timely warning before the Society on Friday, Feb. 19th. We regret that we cannot publish the address in full in this number, but hope to be able to do so later on.

Medicine.



FAREWELL DINNER TO '09

NEVER have the members of '09 spent a more thoroughly enjoyable evening than on Thursday, Feb. 11th, when Dean Connell was the host at the Class Dinner, at the British American. Not only the good things to satisfy the wants of the inner man, but the cordiality and good feeling existing on all sides added to the pleasure of the evening.

Dr. Connell as host did not seem so much to be the Dean of the Faculty, on a pedestal above the rest, but an elder student, sympathizing with and entering fully in to the life of his juniors. In addition to the members of the year, Dr. Mundell, Honorary President of the year, Drs. Third, Ryan and Ross were present.

Mr. J. H. Stead acted as toastmaster and introduced the various speakers with short speeches sparkling with subdued wit. The programme for the evening, arranged by Mr. C. S. Dunham, was very acceptably received, Messrs. Dunham, Quinn, C. J. McPherson, Lermont, Brunet and Knight taking part.

Mr. C. W. Burns very briefly proposed the toast to Our Country. Dr. Ross, in replying, touched on the difficulties a servant of the public encountered in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. J. E. Galbraith, in proposing the toast to The Profession, spoke at some length of the duties which devolved upon the medical practitioner, and Dr. Ryan, in his reply showed his great sympathy for the students in their struggle for knowledge and paid tribute to the Dean for the marked improvement in the Faculty of Medicine since he assumed the reins of office.

Mr. D. R. Cameron in speaking to Our Future, forecast the destinies of members of the class in very happy vein, and Mr. B. L. Wickware, and T. N. Marcellus in replying showed an equal insight into the characters and probable development of their class mates.

Dr. Mundell in proposing the The Last of the Naughties, grew reminiscent, speaking of the early days of Queen's, and the remarkable development of the University under the guidance of the late Principal Grant, of whom he spoke very feelingly. He spoke of the struggles and hardships of students in years gone by and the marked improvement under the guidance of the present Dean. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Wallace, president and secretary of the year, replied, noting the cordial relations that had existed between the class of '09 and the Faculty, throughout their course.

Mr. J. J. McCann spoke in like vein, proposing "Our Host." Dr. Connell in answer corroborated his statements as to the cordiality existing. He mentioned the more serious attitude evinced by present day students toward their work. A pleasing feature of his remarks, as of the other members of the Faculty, was the attitude taken, not of professor to student, but of fellow students all. He proposed a toast to Mr. Stead, who, though taken by surprise, responded very well.

An insistent call was made for a speech from Dr. Third, who spoke very briefly. Dr. Heupt, of Melbourne, Australia, was also called on. He spoke enthusiastically of the good fellowship, between Faculty and students, such as he had never seen elsewhere and urged graduates who found conditions in Canada not favorable, to go to Australia, where there was room and welcome for all.

It was a matter of regret that time prevented a hearing from the gentlemen who were to speak to "The Ladies." Having been selected because of their experience, their remarks would have been listened to with rapt attention by those who were on the lookout for pointers.

Before breaking up, Auld Lang Syne was sung and three cheers and a tiger given for the Dean and the party dispersed, all with a memory of an unusually pleasant evening.

J. J. McPherson, '09 has obtained an appointment in the K. G. H. as house surgeon for the next twelve months.

Dr. He-pt resents having been sent a lemon-squeezer owing to the fact that he already has a pair of them.

After due consideration of the circumstances under which he is placed, Dr. C. J. McP-c-son has tendered his resignation to the officials of Rockwood Hospital. Hard luck C. J.

Query—How many girls does D-n-is Jo-d-n escort to church and in what order does he see them home?

Crops are looking up. H. M. Le-m-nt seems to be particularly successful with his.

The "Donk" has taken to the "Woods" followed "as a matter of fact" rather "Hastily" by "Gal."

Divinity.

LAST week each member of the final year in Theology was made the recipient of a very handsome and valuable gift in the form of a book,—“Genesis of Churches in the United States of America, in Newfoundland and in the Dominion of Canada,” by Mr. James Croil, of Montreal. The one to whom we are indebted for this most interesting volume is the author himself. On that account it will be the more highly prized, although the contents are of sufficient interest and value to make the possession an important asset in any young minister's library. In this work Mr. Croil's aim was “to ascertain as accurately as possible the origin, and, in a general way, the progress, to a limited extent, of the churches and congregations” with which the book deals. Even a superficial reading shows that the author has been eminently successful in the accomplishment of his purpose. The feature which strikes one most forcibly is the compactness and clearness with which he presents the information, about each denomination and congregation. He has given us in one volume what would require years of study and research, and for most of us this information in its comprehensiveness would never be attained. The matter is written in an interesting and pleasing way. The contents and the manner of writing, together with the many illustrations of leading and historic churches make this a work that will be studied with pleasure and profit by all under whose notice it comes. We feel much indebted to Mr. Croil for his gift and thankful that such a comprehensive work on this subject has come into our possession.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, Mr. R. Liggett, B.A., read a paper before the Q.U.M.A. on the Relation of the Pastor to the Young People's Societies in his congregation. This paper was much appreciated by all the members present on account of the practical application which could be made of the suggestions offered—the pastor must be a leader in all spheres of activity—physical, mental and spiritual. This implies that he must strive to keep on a higher plane than the average man. To be a leader he must show the qualities of a leader, for no one is willing to follow a person who is inferior in any way to himself. Mr. Liggett placed the ideal high, but no man is entitled to go out into the work of the ministry unless he possesses such ideals. It is to be hoped that we can realize such ideals and when we have done so still set higher and higher ones before us.

Those of us who heard Professor Morison's address last year, before the Q.U.M.A. looked forward with interest and pleasure to Feb. 20th, on which date he addressed the Association on the question, “Why Christianize India?” We were not disappointed, but highly pleased with the manner in which he presented the missionary problem in this part of our own empire. The work there is not easy for our missionaries. It differs from the early missionary work among the Britons who at that time had no great history behind them. When we come to India we are dealing with a people who have had a long past and who are proud of their literature and culture. Among the millions in India there are representatives

of all strata of civilization ranging from the ignorant fetish worshipper to the cultured metaphysician, whose subtleties will confuse even the more highly educated in the Western world. At present India is in confusion and turmoil, owing largely to the efforts of the British to introduce Western ideas among them. The genius of the East is quite different from that of the West and we have given them just enough education, politically and religiously, to unsettle them in their long-established systems. Organizations and institutions of Church and state such as we are accustomed to in the Anglo-Saxon world are quite foreign to the genius of the people of India. We have been pressing these upon them of late years. They do not comprehend them fully as yet, but they have had such an influence upon these people that they hardly know whether to accept the new or to go back to the old. This is what makes the missionary problem a hard one there, and as Prof. Morison pointed out, no one can foretell the outcome. It may be that the old thought of the East will reassert itself and Christianity will lose even her present standing in that country. On the other hand Christianity may have vitality enough to win over all the East. We cannot forecast the future. The outcome depends upon a Power over which we have no control. But, as the speaker said, there is only one thing for us to do. We have undertaken the task and we must work on and try to accomplish what we believe to be our God-given duty. The West has much to teach the East in morality and in the practical application of metaphysical theories and it is along these lines that our influence will be the most effective for good. Our men who go there must be of such a character that they will show by their lives that Christianity is a superior religion.

J. R. Urquhart, B.A., of the Final Year,, has been called to Forrester's Fall. We extend our congratulations.

We regret that our Moderator, D. C. Ramsay, M.A., has been obliged to give up work for a time on account of illness. We hope that "Doug" may soon be able to be around the halls again.

Guess all are afraid of Divinity Hall this season. We have not received our usual shower of challenges to play hockey or basketball. Wait until spring breaks upon us, then likely some of the minor lights will be wanting to play a game of marbles. We can supply a team for any youthful game.

Athletics.

QUEEN'S 3, VARSITY 6.

FIRST of all we wish to congratulate Queen's Hockey team on putting up a game fight, and also on playing clean hockey in spite of a great deal of provocation. The ice was very slow and wet, handicapping our light centre men greatly. The game was still pretty fast, and rather rough, Varsity suffering six penalties and Queen's three. With a strict referee it would probably have been

about sixteen to five. J. B. McArthur handled the game and was far less efficient than he was impartial. Offsides and puck-kicking were caught less than half the time and rough work seldom.

The game was fairly even throughout, Queen's having possibly a shade the better of it on the line, but Thomas and the ice beat them. Daniels played an excellent game after the first five minutes when two long shots that looked easy got past him, but Thomas played an even better one. Varsity also secured the third goal on a long shot from Hanley that glanced off Daniel's stick. Queen's only tally in the first half was secured by Campbell alone, with a splendid zig-zag rush shortly before the bell sounded. Half time score, Varsity 3, Queen's 1.

In the second half Varsity again secured the first two, playing six men to seven. Frith was responsible for them both, but on each occasion, as indeed throughout the greater part of the match, he was loafing off-side. Both defences were called on for good work and play was strenuous, but for fully fifteen minutes no score was made in spite of Dobson's marvellous attacks. George and Crawford were unable to get near Varsity's nets without being bowled over, puck or no puck, and long shots were easy for Thomas. Frith alone secured Varsity's sixth and last tally on as neat a rush as Campbell's. Near the close of the period Rankin, who had been singling out the lighter men to make a cushion between him and the boards, was penalized and a minute later Clarke followed for a vicious crack at Macdonnell's head. With their defence gone, Varsity was demoralized and George and Crawford scored in quick succession, leaving the final score, Varsity, 6, Queen's 3. Teams were:

Queen's 1 3—goal, Daniels; point, Macdonnell; cover, Pennock; rover G. George; centre, Crawford; right wing, Dobson; left wing, Campbell.

Varsity 1. 6.—goal, Thomas; point, Clarke; cover, Rankin; rover, Hanley; centre, Frith; right wing Wickson; left wing, McSloy.

Referee, J. B. McArthur, T.A.A.C.

BASKETBALL—VARSITY 28, QUEEN'S 18.

Varsity won their fourth consecutive game this season by defeating Queen's in Toronto, and are champions this year. The first half was pretty much all Varsity, Queen's being handicapped somewhat by the smaller gymnasium, and at half time the score was 17-8 for Varsity. The second period was closer, Varsity being credited with eleven points to Queen's ten. Teams:

Varsity 28—forwards, White, McNabb; centre, Gage; defence, Dixon, Wood.

Queen's 18—forwards, Menzies, Cormack; centre, Gallagher; defence, Vansickle, Fleming. Black replaced Gallagher at half time.

Referee, Mr. Stafford.

It is reported that McGill Intermediate Hockey team has been disqualified for playing an unregistered man. If this be true, we are sorry to hear it. They have a good second team and won the round from Queen's fairly and squarely. It doesn't seem quite fair that they should be forced out at this stage because of an unfortunate oversight.

QUEEN'S III. 10, K. C. I. 10.

Consistent team play and good condition kept the K. C. I. team abreast of the much heavier and somewhat faster Queen's III. As the K. C. I. had already defeated Queen's by 8 to 1, they win the round by seven goals and enter the semi-finals. Queen's led by one point at the end of the first half, but the Collegiate boys soon evened the score and it zig-zagged to the end. Mills, Gravelle and Anglin did good work for Queen's, while Goodearle and Reid were the pick of the K.C.I. Many an intermediate team would like to have centres as well able to play their place as these two. The teams were:

Queen's III.—Goal, Mills; point, Elliott; cover, McNeil; rover, Anglin; centre, Forgie; left wing, Gravelle; right wing, Williams.

K. C. I.—Goal, Sliter; point, Twigg; cover, McCammon; rover, K. Reid; centre, Goodearle, left wing, B. Reid, right wing, Williams.

Referee, James Sutherland.

There has been pretty general indignation felt and expressed throughout the College since the Queen's II.-McGill II. hockey match. This is not due to the fact that Queen's were beaten but that the team brought discredit on themselves and on the College they represented by the dirty game they played. Instead of facing the fact that they were up against a better team and taking a defeat gamely, contesting every minute of it, the team as a whole, and one man, in particular, adopted tactics that were a discredit to themselves and their college. The referee was very lax, but that is a poor excuse. True that McGill played dirty hockey but equally true that Queen's were the aggressors, and that McGill's share in the matter was wholly retaliative. We have come to expect that sort of work in professional matches but surely university students ought to be above such tactics. A man who, when he realizes that he is beaten, can't take his defeat like a gentleman, but resorts to deliberate foul play in order to disable his opponent should have no place in university athletics.

As far as the game itself was concerned, McGill was superior to Queen's nearly everywhere, though their superiority was most marked in centre ice. Trimble at rover was out of practice, but did very useful checking in the second half, while Devine at centre could not be induced to play in on the nets and what the powers that be were thinking of in choosing him instead of Meikle for centre is a mystery. MacKenzie played the hardest game for Queen's, trying to play centre as well as wing. The others did their best but were up against a heavier and a better team. For McGill, Mason and Wilson were the pick of the forward line while Woodyatt in goal displayed excellent judgment.

The action of the McGill manager and their captain in refusing to accept any other than Lajoie for referee was unjustifiable and unsportsmanlike. Lajoie as a referee was utterly incompetent; yet McGill refused absolutely to accept such well known, capable referees as George Richardson, James Sutherland and Marty Walsh. The teams were:

Queen's II. (1)—Goal, Donahue; point, Hazlett; cover, Lockett; rover, Trimble; centre, Devine; left wing, MacKenzie; right wing, B. George.

McGill 11. (7)—Goal, Woodyatt; point, Lynch; cover, Spafford; rover, Mason; centre, Wilson; right wing, Hilborn; left wing, Thompson.

Referee, Lajoie, Laval.

QUEEN'S 18, LAVAL 4.

After the way the second team had disgraced themselves, the seniors took the ice determined to play hockey all through. That, combined with Referee Sutherland's known severity on dirty work made the second game of the double header exceptionally clean. While some penalties were handed out, they were for slight offences, even over-heavy bodying being punished. Laval was not in the game for a minute. Macdonnell was not able to play, owing to injuries received during practice, and Hazlett, who had already played one game took his place. Even with Queen's weakened in this way, for though Hazlett played a very good game he is not "Hughie," Laval had no chance. George and Dobson secured the first two, then Hebert tied the score for Laval. The next eleven goals went to Queen's, all of the forwards and Pennock, tallying, and then Laval secured another making it 13-3. Queen's ran in four more before Laval had another credit mark and Greig George wound up with the final one, Queen's 18, and Laval 4. George was again the top scorer, being credited with eight goals, and Crawford came next with five, Dobson and Pennock each secured two, while Campbell, who looked on the match as a joke had a lonesome.

Laval's team are fast skaters but poor stick handlers, and poorer still at checking back. They have an excellent goal-keeper. He stopped dozens of shots, only to have George or Crawford bat it in from the rebound. The most noticeable feature of the game was the improvement in form of Queen's two centres. They shot better, checked better, and above all, played right in on the nets, following in on their own and other shots time and again to score from the rebound. They have evidently thoroughly digested some of the hockey wisdom with which Marty Walsh fed them during the week. Dobson played a brilliant game at right wing, checking two, three and even four Laval men at times and taking the puck from them all. Pennock played a heady game at cover, checking well and displaying good judgment in his rushes. Besides his two tallies, he was responsible for several others. Hazlett was usually in the way when Laval men shot, letting few get as far as Daniels. What few came Daniel's way were nicely handled. The teams were:

Queen's.—Goal, Daniels; point, Hazlett; cover, Pennock; rover, G. George; centre, Crawford; right wing, Dobson; left wing, Campbell.—18.

Laval.—Goal, Démoncourt; point, Joron; cover, Lajoie; rover, Renaud; centre, Dostaler; left wing, Champayne; right wing, Hebert.—4.

Referee James Sutherland.

Drama.

THE annual evening of the Students' German Club was held in Convocation Hall on February 16th. The weather was very unfavorable, but the attendance was good, and the entertainment even a more pronounced success than on previous occasions. It consisted of two plays by Benedix, a 'musical' selection and a 'recitation.'

The first play was "Ausreden Lassen" (Let me finish what I am going to say). Miss Raitt was especially good as Rosamunde, who had so much to say that she spoke continuously, divining the thoughts of the others, compelling them to listen, whether willing or not, and bringing them finally round to her point of view that the course of true love did run smooth. As the play opens she is putting the finishing touches to her toilette for the wedding of her niece, Hedwig (Miss Walker). An apt *friseur* (Mr. Whitton), and a ready maid (Miss Code) assist, while a dainty milliner's girl brings in a huge band-box with presumably a merry widow hat for the ceremony. Just then the desperate lover (Mr. Otto) rushes in and, after many efforts to make himself heard, succeeds in making her understand that it is he whom the niece loves and not the man she is about to marry. The niece herself is now announced and the young man is hustled into an adjoining apartment notwithstanding his comprehensible desire to remain. The niece in bridal attire is flying to the aunt for protection from this undesirable bridegroom. The voluble relative shows her sympathy and sheds incidentally some light on her own "fair time of youthful love" when the father (Mr. Robinson) is announced in his turn, but the terrified Hedwig is quickly brought into a place of safety. Rosamunde faces her irate brother with an injured air and berates him so effectively for the enormity of his purpose that he visibly begins to waver. The elderly bridegroom (Mr. Schreiber) too, turns up in pursuit of his runaway bride and her relative, but when Rosamunde paints in vivid colors the certain results of such an ill-mated marriage, both he and the father decide to renounce, and the triumphant aunt calls in the hiding lovers to receive their blessing and congratulations. All parts were well done, but Miss Raitt's steady stream of talk, the different tones taken, the ease and correctness of her speech and her natural acting were especially noticeable.

Miss Knight's excellent rendering of Elsa's Traum from Wagner's masterpiece, "Lohengrin," delighted the audience in another manner. The words were sung in German and full justice was done to them as well as to their musical setting. In response to an encore, Miss Knight sang a pretty Volkslied. Miss Shaw ably accompanied.

The second play was entitled "Unerschütterlich" (unalterable) and the word occurred often enough to impress it at least on the audience. The father (Mr. Schreiber), a philosopher and a snuff fiend, takes no interest in his daughter's (Miss Marshall) love affairs, for which he gets the mother's (Miss Henry) sharp rebukes, in which the pining daughter also joins. But he obstinately refuses his consent to her marriage. The young man in question (Mr. Otto) though, is a smart and resourceful fellow and hits on the happy device of winning the

father's consent by playing his philosophy against his weakness—his snuff habit. He surreptitiously obtains possession of the snuff box and the key of the room, asks in due form for the hand of the daughter and is in due and logical form unalterably refused. He then declares his unalterable resolution to wait for a favourable reply. The professor is firm and starts in to kill time by talking logic and philosophy, but the want of his snuff becomes ever more evident and embarrassing and finally so unsupportable that he gives his consent in return for the snuff box, of which he forthwith makes an undignified and immoderate use. In a paroxysm of sneezing he gives the hand of his daughter, just returned with the mother from a drive, to the resourceful lover and the curtain falls on a happy and united family. The acting was all good and it would be difficult to say where the mother tongue began or ended. Mr. Schreiber, who had the principal rôle, showed, one might say, the skill of a high-grade professional.

The last item was the recitation of Schiller's immortal "Lied von der Glocke" (Lay of the Bell), in which the different processes in the casting of a bell are graphically depicted, interspersed with reflections on great events in the life of an individual and of a people. Miss Girdler did ample justice to Schiller's high-flown rhetoric and held her audience spell-bound. Lantern-slide pictures of a high order were also brought into requisition and added considerably to the enjoyment of the poem. The effectiveness of this combination of the two arts, the nature of which Lessing formulated as action and beauty, depends largely on the promptness with which the picture is produced at the psychological moment, as it were. It was generally regretted that there were not more illustrations.

The stage was suitably decorated with furnishings kindly loaned by Messrs. R. J. Reid and R. McFaul of the city. The proceeds will go into the treasury of The Daughters of the Empire (La Salle Chapter) to aid in the erection of a consumptive hospital. After the performance Prof. and Mrs. Macgillivray entertained all taking part in it at supper.

Alumni.

"S T. Andrew's church, Campbellford, has extended a hearty and unanimous call to Rev. George A. Brown, M.A., B.D., of Burk's Falls. Stipend \$1,100 and manse." *Toronto, Globe*, Feb. 22, 1909.

The JOURNAL extends heartiest congratulations to Mr. Brown on his call to Campbellford. Under the present system adopted by the church in the placing of men, it does not always happen that the really capable pastor receives in proportion to his merit. Congregations have so slight a chance of judging of the merits of a man from his "trial" sermon, even supposing the man who is looking for a call can, under the circumstances, be at his best, that sometimes the inferior man may be called to the large sphere of usefulness, and the greater man be kept in the limited sphere. However, the congregation at Campbellford, we think, has chosen wisely. In Mr. Brown they have secured a man who will be a sympathetic pastor, a serious student, and an aggressive worker.

Mr. Brown graduated in Arts with the class of '04, and then entered Theology, taking his B.D. degree in '07. During his course in Theology he also took

honours in English and Philosophy—obtaining M.A. in '07. He was active also in the various College societies, having been secretary of the Alma Mater Society in his third year.

Dr. Campbell Laidlaw, B.A., has been appointed Pathologist to St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa.

Dr. Harold D. Spence, B.A., '07, who is practising in Utica, N.Y., is in the city for a few days.

Literary.

GOETHE ON SHAKESPEARE.

IT is always interesting, to those who speak the English language, to observe how Shakespeare, the greatest Englishman, is regarded abroad; whether with an indifference which would seem to prove our worship of him somewhat narrow and prejudiced or with a reverence which would fully bear out our own. The greatest poet Europe has produced, since Shakespeare, is the German Goethe, and not only a great poet, but a great critic as well. Anything he may have to say on the subject is of particular interest and value, and certain passages in his novel "Wilhelm Meister" give his judgment in no doubtful style.

Wilhelm Meister was a German born youth, with quick sensibilities and strong imagination, who, from his childhood had been strongly attracted by the stage and all that pertained to it. Impelled by the passion for the actor's calling he formed connections with a troop of strolling players which before long received a commission to play for some days, at a nobleman's castle. Here Wilhelm made the acquaintance of a man named Jamo, who hearing him one day extolling Racine and the French drama, inquired if he had ever read Shakespeare. On Wilhelm answering in the negative, Jamo offered to lend him some of his works and the offer was accepted. Wilhelm's mind had already been considerably stirred by the glimpse into the great world which his stay at the castle had afforded him.

"In this mood," says Goethe, "he received the promised volume and, in short, as one would expect, the current of that great genius laid hold of him and led him to a boundless sea in which he speedily lost and forgot himself." Then a little later he comes back to him again:—"Meanwhile, except for rehearsals and performances, Wilhelm seldom made his appearance. Shut up in one of the hindmost chambers, to which only Mignon and the Harper were willingly granted admittance, he lived and moved in the world of Shakespeare, with neither knowledge nor sensation of anything outside himself. Stories are told of wizards who, through magic formulæ, draw into their chamber a mighty host of ghostly forms of every sort and size. So powerful are the incantations that soon the space in the room is filled. The spirits come crowding close up to the little circle he has drawn and round about it and over the head of the master their restless numbers shift and grow in ever whirling charge, packing full every corner and perching on every shelf. Unhappily the dabbler in the Black Art has forgotten the word by which

to bring this spirit-tide again to its ebb. So sat Wilhelm and, with unfamiliar stirrings, there sprang to life within him a thousand sensibilities and capacities, of which he had had no conception nor even suspicion. Nothing could tear him out of this condition and it was little to his liking when any one took occasion for coming to talk with him about what was going on outside."

After he had finished the volume he gives Jamo his impressions. "'Yes,' cried Wilhelm, 'I do not remember that a book, a person, a single circumstance of my life has produced so great an effect upon me as the priceless dramas which, through your kindness, I have learned to know. They seem to be the work of a celestial genius, who draws near to men in order, in the gentlest manner, to make them known to themselves. Those are no poems! You think yourselves standing before the mighty opened books of Destiny, in which roars a tempest of intensest life, and powerfully turns their pages over and over. I am so amazed at the strength and tenderness, the power and the repose and so hurried out of my own control that I can only wait with longing, for the time when I shall find myself in a position to read more.'"

The reader can judge for himself as to the opinion Goethe held of Shakespeare. Of great interest, too, is the passage where he puts into Wilhelm's mouth his famous analysis of the character of Hamlet.

"Imagine a prince, as I have described him, whose father unexpectedly dies. Ambition and desire to rule are not the passions which animate him; he had permitted himself some pleasure in being the son of a king: but now, for the first time, he is compelled to pay more attention to the gulf which divides the king from his subjects. The right to the crown was not hereditary and yet a longer life, on the part of his father would have made stronger the claims of his only son and assumed his hopes of the crown. But now, through his uncle, he sees himself, despite apparent promises, shut out, perhaps for ever; he feels now so poor in honor and possessions and a stranger in what, from youth up, he could regard as his own. Here his character takes its first sad bent. He feels that he is no more than, indeed not so much as, each and every nobleman. He is not courteous, not condescending, no, but downcast and in need.

"He looks back now to his former condition as to a vanished dream. In vain his uncle tries to cheer him, to show him his position from another point of view; the feeling of his nothingness never leaves him.

"The second blow which struck him, wounded deeper, depressed still more—the marriage of his mother. To him, a faithful and tender son, there still, when his father died, remained a mother, in company with whom he hoped to pay reverence to the heroic figure of the great Departed; but he loses his mother too and it is worse than if death had robbed him of her. The trustful picture, which a well-bred child so loves to form of his parents, vanishes; with the dead there is no help and in the living no foothold. She too is a woman and under "frailty" the common name of her sex, is she too included.

"Now only does he feel really bowed down, now only desolate, and none of the world's happiness can replace for him what he has lost. Not mournful, not given to brooding by nature, mournfulness and brooding become a heavy burden to him. Thus it is we see him make his appearance.

"Imagine this youth, this prince's son, vividly as you may, let his situation come home to you and then observe him when he learns that an apparition of his father has been seen; stand beside him in the dreadful night when the honored Ghost itself steps out before him. A great terror lays hold of him: he speaks to the wonderful figure, sees it beckon, follows and hears, -the dreadful charge against his uncle rings in his ears, the demand for vengeance and the urgently repeated prayer: "Remember me."

And when the Ghost has vanished, whom do we see standing before us? A young hero, thirsting for vengeance? A born prince who feels happy to be summoned against the usurper of his crown? No! amazement and gloom overcome the lonely youth, he becomes bitter against 'smiling villians,' swears never to forget the Departed and closes with the meaning sigh:

"The time is out of joint;—O cursed spite!

That ever I was born to set it right."

"In these words, it seems to me, lie the key to Hamlet's whole behavior and it is clear to me that Shakespeare wished to describe a great deed laid upon a soul, incapable of it. And with this idea I find the play worked out all through. Here is an oak-tree planted in a costly vase, which should only have received lovely flowers within it; the roots spread out, the vase is shattered.

"A beautiful, pure, noble, highly moral being, without the strength of mind which makes the hero, sinks beneath a burden, which he can neither carry nor cast aside; every duty is holy to him, this one too hard. The impossible is required of him, not the impossible in itself, but what is impossible for him."

Exchanges.

THE *University Monthly* for February, has a valuable article on "Music as a University Study." All but one of the five or six new buildings now being erected at Toronto University are for scientific purposes. Thus the writer of the article is led to inquire, "if the academic man may not, with justice, ask whether the university is keeping up-to-date in that department which forms, or should form the basis of all university study—the department of Arts."

True, the works of Shakespeare, of Sophocles and Plato, of Velasquez and Raphael receive much attention at the universities. But why not include with these "the masterpieces of Mozart, Mendelssohn and Bach—productions that indicate the greatness of the originative powers of the composers, in that through the infinite medium of musical sounds they express and stimulate the noblest emotions of the soul?"

In spite of the rush of material expansion, Canada is showing a tendency to develop "the innate musical ability that is hers." To meet this inclination the universities should do something to provide for musical instruction,—not only in performance and production, but in developing "the perceptions of hearing, comparing, and enjoying, with all of which every normally constituted person is possessed to a greater or less degree." To some extent this want is met at present by the work of musical clubs. But at the same time the universities could

greatly augment the work of these clubs by providing a course of training for "the amateur who is not studying music with a view to practice, but wishes to increase his or her musical appreciation as an item of general culture." In forming judgments of music it is just as important that something be known of the history of the composer, his school and his time, as that a critic of a Shakespearian play should have some literary knowledge of Shakespeare and his work. It is important that students be taught to appreciate what is beautiful and uplifting in music. An appreciation of music is not entirely a matter of instinct or of "ear." Real musical masters could be of the greatest assistance in making this important element of culture much more potent.

The following article from the *Notre Dame Scholastic* may not prove uninteresting to students of Queen's, in view of the agitation to form a college cadet corps:

"Many have wondered at the erect carriage, the fine physique and the stalwart appearance of the men of Germany. The explanation is easy. It is the result of their military training. Every German youth, as soon as he has reached the age of eighteen years, must enter the army. His period of enlistment is three years. During that time he drills; he has setting-up exercises; he marches and camps and learns to depend on himself. When his term of service has expired he goes home and he is not a weakling. He is big and powerful. His step is light and free, and he has endurance. He goes to make the backbone of a strong and healthy nation. This condition is becoming more and more manifest in our own country. While army service is not compulsory, nor would we have it so, military drill is being introduced into our schools. Our national academy is a model, and the military departments of our public and private schools rank high. A wise government has detailed skilled officers to such schools as wish their services. Our young men are offered military training, and the good of the system will eventually be evident.

A LATIN ROMANCE.

Boybus kissibus
 Sweet a girlorum,
 Girlabus likibus,
 Wants someorum,
 Pater Puellibus
 Enter Parlorum,
 Kicks Pueribus,
 Exibus dorum.
 Nightibus darkibus
 Homus lamporum,
 Climbibus fencibus,
 Breechibus torum.—*Ex.*

We are pleased to welcome the initial number of the *Okanagan Lyceum*, a neat, well-arranged magazine of twenty-four pages, published by the students of

Okanagan College, Summerland, B.C. The work of the literary editors in this number shows a good deal of promise. In so far as the poetry published, is concerned, there is no exceptional merit shown. However, the same thing might be said of very much of the poetry published by many of the older college magazines. On the whole the students of Okanagan are to be congratulated on the merit of their publication, and we hope that *The Lyccum* will soon appear oftener than is at present intended.

A BIOLOGIST'S LOVE.

A bio-chemist loved a maid
In pure actinic ways;
The enzymes of affection made
A ferment of his days.

The waves emergent from her eyes
Set symphonies afloat;
These undulations simply struck
His fundamental note.

No longer could he hide his love;
Nor cultures could he make,
And so he screwed his courage up,
And thus to her he spake:

"Oh, maid, of undulations sweet,
Inoculate my veins,
And fill my thirsty arteries up
With amorous ptomaines."

—*Decaturian*.

The swimming Instructor of the Athletic Association of the University of Toronto speaks out very plainly in a letter to *The Varsity*, the students' paper of that University, as to what constitutes an educated man:—

"The word educated can hardly be applied to a full-grown young man who would be compelled by ignorance to stand on a wharf and look on, while a helpless woman was in the water calling for help. Your knowledge of baseball, cricket, lawn-tennis or football would not help you in a case like that, any more than would your knowledge of Latin or gymnastics. Yet fully ninety-nine out of every hundred students of this University would be helpless creatures, were they to meet such an emergency.

"What man wants to know when he falls into the water, is how to swim; when he sees some one else in the water who cannot swim, is how to get him out, and not how to take a good photograph."—*East and West*.

WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?

The most natural answer would be: for study. And yet very often such would not appear to be the case. How often do we see men with brains a-plenty lumbering along at the heels of the class, because of their over-devotion to sport. And, sad to say, it is an evil that is becoming more and more general. Witness President Hadley of Yale, who the other day spoke as follows to the Harvard students:

"Two generations ago the intellectual idol of the graduates and students of most of our colleges was the leading debater. Now it is no longer the debater, but the athlete who occupies the centre of the stage. Now it is no longer success in oratory, but success in sport which is over-idolized.

"Whether we should be better off if we had less athletic interest in our colleges and universities is a matter about which there may be difference of opinion. There is, I think, no difference of opinion that we should be a great deal better off if public attention were more largely fixed on the intellectual prizes and less upon the athletic ones.

"The way to make the American people more interested in scholarships than in athletics is by proving that our prize scholars, even more than our prize athletes, represent the type of men for which there is a public need."

Insert "Canadian" for "American," and we can, in some measure, take the lesson to ourselves.—*U. of Ottawa Review*.

Book Reviews.

A VERY interesting book, lately published by The MacMillan Co., of Toronto, is one by André Tardieu, honorary first secretary in the French diplomatic service, entitled "France and the Alliances: the Struggle for Balance of Powers." The lectures, first given in 1908, under the auspices of the Cercle Française of Harvard University, have been somewhat expanded, without changing the original spirit and plan of them. The author's aim is to describe France of to-day, after having gradually recovered from the humiliation of 1870, as a world power and exponent of peace. The development of France, culminating in her regained prestige and position among other nations is traced through her alliance with Russia and her subsequent entente with Great Britain, Italy and Spain, which has been the means of sheltering her from Germany and of making many important agreements with other powers. This entente became an alliance that is a "substitution of a formal treaty for the moral agreement of 1904." The author says the more recent reconciliation between Great Britain and Russia makes such an alliance more feasible and in consequence of this France would not offend Russia, or break the pledges previously made with the Czar's government. The German attitude is philosophic. The Chancellor has said that Germany intends no opposition to the friendly relations between France and Russia or between France and England. Indeed her relations with Russia have not been jeopardized by the Franco-Russian alliance at all, and her relations with England can therefore remain friendly in spite of the entente, if its object is peaceful. This statement seems to augur well for the future peace of Europe.

De Nobis.

At house-party, February 13th, about 8.30 p.m. the door bell rings.
R. M. F-r-g-ss-n:—I guess that is a special valentine postal delivery.
The door opens. Enter Mr. J. H. St--d.

Senior—No dogs allowed in the building, Freshie.
Freshie—He isn't my dog.
Senior—He is following you in.
Freshie—Well, so are you.

INCIDENTS AT '10 AT HOME.

H. G. B-r-tr-m, to Miss P--r, with whom he was dancing: Gee! we nearly ran into Miss L- Ch-nce, then.
Miss P--r:—Don't mind a little thing like that.

Miss E. M-ed-m-n-l:—Has anyone seen Mr. L-rd around here, I can't find him anywhere?
J. H. St--d:—He has departed so I guess you'll have to wait for his second coming.

Miss S-nd-rs-n:—It's so nice to have a good violin and bow.
J. B. St--l-g:—Yes, especially the latter.

After the Laval hockey match one of our seniorettes received a valentine inscribed:
"T. B. or not T. B! That is the question."

Time and place:—Thursday, Feb. 18th, at the Dinner Table.
A. P. M-nz--s:—"Why don't you eat potatoes, D-bb-e?"
W. D-bs-n:—"Too much starch in them. I'm afraid I'd be stiff for the game."

It seems to be the fashion in the Final Year Science to be going around with black eyes.

Skating on lake—
Miss C-mpb-l:—I wonder who invented skating, anyway?
Miss Mc-m-n-s:—I'm sure it must have been Noah.
Mr. Om-nd:—Say, it is recorded that Noah had a skate on once.

Prof. M-lc-lm, to a Geometry class:—"How do you find the angle between two faces?"

Ed.:—"All answers will receive due attention."

M. Om-nd:—"But you never expect me at your house."

Miss St-t:—"It's the unexpected that always happens."

At the Science Dance—

A fair freshette for the first time wore a new gown at the Science dance. A freshman approached and with usual courtesy asked her for the next dance. She said: "Why certainly, but will you use your handkerchief?"

He answered:—"Yes—Yes"—and he blew his nose.



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(IN PART)
FOR THE YEAR 1909

(The italicised portions in parentheses give the wording of the law and regulations as the authority for the dates.)

February:

3. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education. [H. S. Act, sec. 13 (1)]. (1st Wednesday in February).

March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 87 (5)]. (On or before 1st March).
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due. (This includes the Financial Statement). [H. S. Act, sec. 16 (10)]. (On or before 1st March).
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. (On or before 1st March).
Separate School supporters to notify Municipal Clerks. [S. S. Act, sec. 42 (1)]. (On or before 1st March).
31. Night Schools close (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16. (Close 31st March).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc., of population, to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 73]. (On or before 1st April).
8. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; Sep. Sch. Act, sec. 81]. (Thursday before Easter Sunday).
9. Good Friday.
12. EASTER MONDAY.
13. Annual Meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (During Easter Vacation).
15. Reports on Night Schools due (Session 1908-1909). (Not later than the 15th April).
19. High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (Second Monday after Easter Sunday).

May:

7. ARBOR DAY. (1st Friday in May).
21. EMPIRE DAY. (1st school day before 24th May).
21. VICTORIA DAY (Monday).

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Assets now stand at	36,713,115.14
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